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MICROSOFT CORPORATION
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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 LAURIE MARIE LASKEY,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 MICROSOFT CORPORATION, and DOES 1
14 through 1000, inclusive,

15 Defendants.
16
17

Case No. CV-08-1465-JCS

**MICROSOFT'S NOTICE OF
MOTION AND MOTION FOR A
MORE DEFINITE
STATEMENT; MEMORANDUM
OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES**

Date: May 2, 2008
Time: 9:30 a.m.
Courtroom: A, 15th floor
Judge: Joseph C. Spero

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

TO PLAINTIFF LAURIE MARIE LASKEY: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on May 2, 2008 at 9:30 a.m. or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, in the Courtroom of Magistrate Judge Joseph C. Spero of the United States District Court of the Northern District of California located at 450 Golden Gate Ave., 15th Floor, Courtroom A, San Francisco, CA 94102, defendant Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") will, and hereby does, move for a more definite statement pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(e). Plaintiff's Complaint is so unintelligible that Microsoft cannot reasonably be required to frame a responsive pleading.

Microsoft bases its motion for a more definite statement on this notice of motion and motion, the memorandum of points and authorities in support thereof, the pleadings on file with the Court, and on such other evidence as may be presented before or at the hearing on this motion.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff's Complaint against Defendant Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") is filled with questions and sweeping statements utterly lacking even a basic level of factual detail, rendering the Complaint unintelligible. Plaintiff purportedly attempts to allege claims for negligence, intentional torts, premises liability, and products liability, but the scant facts alleged in support of these causes of action are nonsensical, confusing, and unclear. In fact, rather than affirmatively alleging facts in support of these causes of action, Plaintiff's Complaint is littered with questions, indicating that Plaintiff has no idea what she is alleging that Microsoft did wrong. The Complaint appears to state nothing more than the fact that "strange things appear on [Plaintiff's] computer." Microsoft is left without fair notice of the claims that Plaintiff makes and is unable to tell what Plaintiff believes Microsoft (as opposed to the other "Doe" defendants) did to cause her harm. Because Microsoft cannot formulate a coherent response to this Complaint without further clarification, the Court should grant Microsoft's motion for a more definite statement.

II. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff Laurie Marie Laskey filed the Complaint in California state court on January 30, 2008. After Microsoft was served with the Complaint on February 15, 2008, Microsoft removed the case to this Court on March 17, 2008. Microsoft has not yet answered.

In the Complaint, Plaintiff asserts claims for negligence, various intentional torts, premises liability, and products liability using the Judicial Counsel of California's form complaint for Personal Injury, Property Damage, and Wrongful Death.¹ The Complaint further indicates that she seeks to hold Microsoft liable for "other" causes of action such as "Computer crimes, Identity Theft, FCC Invasions, Code Violations, Technical Violations, Split Tunneling, Security Breach, Invasion of privacy, stalking, etc." Complaint at 3, ¶ 10.

¹ A courtesy copy of the Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

1 According to the Complaint, Plaintiff was “attached to a Virtual Private Network
2 without my knowledge and hacked into.” *Id.* at 3, ¶ 15. She alleges that a “faulty system
3 has created a security breach.” *Id.* For the causes of action labeled by Plaintiff as “other”
4 (i.e., Computer crimes, Identity Theft, FCC Invasions, Code Violations, Technical
5 Violations, Split Tunneling, Security Breach, Invasion of privacy, stalking, etc.), no further
6 factual allegations are stated.

7 For the negligence, intentional tort, premises liability, and products liability claims,
8 Plaintiff’s Complaint attaches Judicial Council Causes of Action forms for each claim. In
9 support of her cause of action for general negligence, plaintiff states only that “[y]ou have a
10 faulty system which created a security breach that allowed other [sic] to hack into my
11 computer and caused me to lose my means of employment.” *Id.* at Cause of Action –
12 General Negligence No. 2. She then presents the following questions: “A virtual server is
13 being used? Is that a game server? or does it relate to a virtual private network?” *Id.*

14 Plaintiff pleads a second cause of action for general negligence, again stating simply
15 that “[y]ou have a faulty system which created a security breach.” *Id.* at Cause of Action –
16 General Negligence No. 1. Again, she offers merely questions in place of factual details,
17 including the following:

18 was the Windows 95 print program ever upgraded? the hackers work in the
19 background and the printer icon shows up in Windows 98 and the other
20 current versions if it was never upgraded Microsofts employees would have
21 knowledge of that. My printer does strange things and strange things appear
22 on my computer(s).

21 *Id.*

22 Plaintiff further attempts to plead two causes of action for “Intentional Torts,” again
23 stating only that “Microsoft maintained a faulty system.” *Id.* at Cause of Action –
24 Intentional Tort Nos. 1 and 2. She claims that Microsoft’s servers “are not being
25 maintained properly” and that Microsoft has therefore “created a premises liability issue”
26 and “is supporting a crime ring.” *Id.* at No. 1. In support of her second intentional tort
27

1 claim, she refers to warnings received in “DNS reports,” asking “[d]o they switch it back
2 and forth whenever they want to hack?” *Id.* at No. 2.

3 For the cause of action for premises liability, plaintiff states that she was “connected
4 to a faulty system and it created a fault” while she was at home on her computer. *Id.* at
5 Cause of Action – Premises Liability. She specifies three counts of premises liability –
6 negligence, willful failure to warn, and dangerous condition of public property. *Id.*

7 Finally, Plaintiff also brings a claim for products liability, stating that Microsoft’s
8 “equipment, wiring, servers, routers, filters, computers, software, etc.” caused her injury,
9 seeking to hold Microsoft strictly liable. *Id.* at Cause of Action – Products Liability.

10 Plaintiff seeks compensatory and punitive damages. *Id.* at 3 ¶ 14. She claims to
11 have suffered damages for wage loss, loss of use of property, hospital and medical
12 expenses, general damage, property damage, loss of earning capacity, along with other
13 damages such as a lower credit score, expense of discovery, case related expenses,
14 emotional distress, attorneys fees, and discrimination. *Id.* at 3 ¶ 11.

15 **III. ARGUMENT**

16 **A. Legal Standard**

17 A Rule 12(e) motion for a more definite statement is proper “if a pleading to which a
18 responsive pleading is permitted is so vague or ambiguous that a party cannot reasonably be
19 required to frame a responsive pleading.” Fed. R. Civ. P 12(e). Courts may grant such
20 motions when pleading is “so vague or ambiguous that the opposing party cannot respond,
21 even with a simple denial, in good faith or without prejudice to himself.” *Cellars v. Pacific*
22 *Coast Packaging, Inc.*, 189 F.R.D. 575, 578 (N.D. Cal. 1999).

23 The decision to grant a motion for a more definite statement is within the discretion
24 of the trial court, based upon the particular facts alleged in each case. *Kuenzell v. United*
25 *States*, 20 F.R.D. 96, 98 (N.D. Cal. 1957) (“Whether or not the motion should be granted or
26 denied depends primarily on the facts of each individual case, and it is ultimately within the
27 Court’s discretion to determine whether the information sought by the movant is necessary
28 to enable him to prepare a responsive pleading”); *see also McHenry v. Renne*, 84 F.3d 1172,

1 1179 (9th Cir. 1996) (Even though a complaint is not required to designate which statute or
2 other provision of law has been violated, a court may in its discretion, in response to motion
3 for more definite statement under Rule 12(e), require such detail as may be appropriate in
4 the particular case).

5 **B. Plaintiff's Complaint Is Unintelligible and Prevents Microsoft from**
6 **Formulating a Responsive Pleading.**

7 Plaintiff's Complaint is so confusing and unintelligible that it prevents Microsoft
8 from drafting its answer.

9 **1. To the extent that the Complaint alleges some wrongdoing by**
10 **anyone, Microsoft is unable to ascertain whether Plaintiff is even**
11 **alleging that Microsoft committed a wrong.**

12 From the Complaint, Microsoft is only able to ascertain that Plaintiff believes that
13 somehow and somewhere Microsoft maintained a "faulty system." Complaint at 3 ¶ 15.
14 Plaintiff makes exceedingly broad and sweeping generalizations in support of this claim,
15 such as "Microsoft is supporting a crime ring," *Id.* at Cause of Action – Intentional Tort No.
16 1, and "I was continually exposed to a harmful [sic] environment and lost my means of
17 employment because of it." *Id.* at Cause of Action – Intentional Tort No. 2.

18 It is impossible for Microsoft to answer these highly general allegations without at
19 least some additional detail. For example, nowhere in the Complaint does Plaintiff identify
20 specific products or services she was allegedly using. Moreover, Plaintiff completely fails
21 to allege how those products or services are connected to Microsoft. She refers to
22 "equipment, wiring, servers, routers, computers, software, etc.," but these types of products
23 could literally implicate thousands of different products distributed by Microsoft or by other
24 software or hardware manufacturers. Microsoft is left to guess whether Plaintiff was, for
25 example, a user of the Microsoft Windows operating system, a user of Microsoft software
26 such as Internet Explorer or Word, or a person accessing websites maintained by Microsoft.
27 In fact, Microsoft is unable to tell for certain whether the Plaintiff even had any connection
28 to Microsoft or its products whatsoever.

1 Much of the confusion created by the Complaint is due to the fact that the Plaintiff
2 never specifies the parties who caused her alleged harms. In addition to Microsoft, Plaintiff
3 has filed this action against 1000 “Doe” defendants, many of whom could be hackers she
4 believes stole her personal information. However, many of the allegations Plaintiff makes
5 appear to be directed at those defendants – but not Microsoft. The Complaint, however,
6 makes no attempt to distinguish between Microsoft and the other defendants, instead
7 referring generally to “they” and “them”. For example, in one place in the Complaint,
8 Plaintiff asks the question: “A virtual server is being used?” *Id.* at Cause of Action-General
9 Negligence No. 2. It is unclear whether Plaintiff is suggesting that hackers used a virtual
10 server to access her data or whether she instead means that Microsoft somehow used or
11 distributed a virtual server. Without some greater specification of the multitude of “theys”
12 and “thems” in the Complaint, Microsoft cannot determine whether Plaintiff’s various
13 allegations are directed to Microsoft or to someone else.

14 Many of the “facts” alleged in support of the specific causes of action only further
15 confuse the matter. In her claim for premises liability, for example, Plaintiff has checked a
16 box indicating that she is alleging a count for “Dangerous Condition of Public Property.”
17 *Id.* at Cause of Action – Premises Liability. She indicates that the condition for which she
18 is bringing suit was “created by employees of the defendant public entity.” Microsoft is not
19 able to respond to this claim because it has no way of knowing whether Plaintiff is alleging
20 that an unnamed Doe defendant that is also a public entity caused Plaintiff’s harm or
21 whether Plaintiff mistakenly believes that Microsoft is a public entity.

22 This situation is precisely the kind of situation in which courts routinely grant
23 motions for a more definite statement. In *Parker v. Brush Wellman, Inc.*, 377 F. Supp. 2d
24 1290 (N.D. Ga. 2005), the plaintiff’s complaint referred only generally to a group of
25 defendants, but failed to identify the role that each individual defendant’s products played
26 in causing Plaintiff’s harm. The court granted a defendant’s motion for a more definite
27 statement, finding that the absence of critical allegations as to *each* individual defendant
28 rendered the Complaint defective, as defendants “are left without ‘fair notice’ of the factual

basis underlying the claims that they must now attempt to defend.” *Id.* at 1295. The court held that “the Federal Rules do not permit a party to aggregate allegations against several defendants in a single, unspecific statement, but instead require the pleader to identify (albeit generally) the conduct of each defendant giving rise to his claims.” *Id.* at 1294; *see also Van Dyke Ford, Inc. v. Ford Motor Co.*, 399 F. Supp. 277, 284 (E.D. Wi. 1975) (granting a motion for a more definite statement where complaint referred generally to “plaintiffs” and “defendants” but failed make specific references to wrongful actions by each individual plaintiff and defendant).

Microsoft is therefore entitled to a clear and concise statement in the Complaint about its own actions that allegedly caused Plaintiff’s harm. Plaintiff’s general allegations about wrongs committed by unspecified entities are insufficient.

2. Plaintiff’s Complaint is filled with questions, rather than affirmative allegations of fact, demonstrating that Plaintiff does not know what she alleges.

The Complaint is further unintelligible because rather than stating facts supporting the claims for relief, Plaintiff’s Complaint is instead filled with a multitude of questions. These questions indicate that Plaintiff herself is unsure of what she alleges in the Complaint and whom she is alleging caused her harm.

For example, in her description of one of the claims for general negligence, Plaintiff offers the following questions: “A virtual server is being used? Is that a game server? or does it relate to a virtual private network?.” Complaint at Cause of Action – General Negligence No. 2. In support of an intentional tort claim, plaintiff similarly poses another question: “do they switch it back and forth when they want to hack?” *Id.* at Cause of Action – Intentional Tort No. 2. Furthermore, attached to the Complaint are exhibits covered in handwritten questions such as the following:

Is this why the phone wiring on the side of my home was installed different than it should have been?

Is there a file open at the DA’s? FBI? CIA?

1 Does this have something todo [sic] with the time and time zones?

2 What did I cut off of the side of my house at the phone box?

3
4 *Id.* at ex. page 36. The questions demonstrate that even the Plaintiff is unsure of what she is
5 alleging *anyone* – much less Microsoft – did wrong. Without further clarification,
6 Microsoft cannot formulate a coherent response to these claims, as it cannot even ascertain
7 what Plaintiff alleges Microsoft did wrong.

8 **3. Plaintiff has not stated facts demonstrating any causal connection**
9 **between Microsoft's actions and the damages Plaintiff allegedly**
10 **suffered.**

11 The damages allegations in the Complaint are likewise flawed and unintelligible.
12 Plaintiff states, for example, that she is entitled to compensatory damages for hospital and
13 medical expenses. *Id.* at 3 ¶ 11. The Complaint, however, fails to allege even a single fact
14 suggesting that Plaintiff may have suffered any injury requiring medical attention. The
15 facts that Plaintiff has pled suggest only that hackers *remotely* accessed her computer.
16 Microsoft is again simply left to guess how Plaintiff could have possibly sustained bodily
17 harm on these facts.

18 Plaintiff's allegations that she suffered other damages such as wage loss or
19 discrimination, *id.*, are similarly perplexing. The Complaint contains no facts explaining
20 any causal link between the actions (or inactions) of Microsoft and Plaintiff's alleged loss
21 of employment or discrimination she suffered. Microsoft cannot possible admit or deny
22 these allegations without more information from the Plaintiff about the supposed factual
23 connection.

24 **IV. CONCLUSION**

25 For the reasons set forth above, the Court should grant Microsoft's motion for a more
26 definite statement. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(e).

1 Dated: March 24, 2008

HELLER EHRMAN LLP

2
3 By: /s/ Leslie N. Harvey
4 LESLIE N. HARVEY
5 Attorneys for Defendants
6 MICROSOFT CORPORATION
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EXHIBIT 1

PLD-PI-001

FOR COURT USE ONLY

ENDORSED
FILED

JAN 30 2008

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SONOMA

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):

Laurie Marie Laskey
120 Briar Hollow Dr
Jacksonville NC 28540

TELEPHONE NO: 910-548-3345

FAX NO. (Optional):

E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):

ATTORNEY FOR (Name):

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Sonoma

STREET ADDRESS: 600 Administration Dr

MAILING ADDRESS:

CITY AND ZIP CODE: Santa Rosa CA 95403

BRANCH NAME: civil

PLAINTIFF: Laurie Marie Laskey

DEFENDANT: Microsoft Corporation

☒ DOES NOT TO 1000

COMPLAINT—Personal Injury, Property Damage, Wrongful Death

☐ AMENDED (Number):

Type (check all that apply):

☐ MOTOR VEHICLE ☒ OTHER (specify): Identity Theft☐ Property Damage ☐ Wrongful Death☒ Personal Injury ☐ Other Damages (specify):

Jurisdiction (check all that apply):

☐ ACTION IS A LIMITED CIVIL CASEAmount demanded ☐ does not exceed \$10,000☐ exceeds \$10,000, but does not exceed \$25,000☒ ACTION IS AN UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE (exceeds \$25,000)☐ ACTION IS RECLASSIFIED by this amended complaint☐ from limited to unlimited☐ from unlimited to limited

CASE NUMBER:

5CV 242287

1. Plaintiff (name or names): Laurie Marie Laskey

alleges causes of action against defendant (name or names):

Microsoft Corporation

2. This pleading, including attachments and exhibits, consists of the following number of pages: 47

3. Each plaintiff named above is a competent adult

a. ☐ except plaintiff (name):(1) ☐ a corporation qualified to do business in California(2) ☐ an unincorporated entity (describe):(3) ☐ a public entity (describe):(4) ☐ a minor ☐ an adult(a) ☐ for whom a guardian or conservator of the estate or a guardian ad litem has been appointed(b) ☐ other (specify):(5) ☐ other (specify):b. ☐ except plaintiff (name):(1) ☐ a corporation qualified to do business in California(2) ☐ an unincorporated entity (describe):(3) ☐ a public entity (describe):(4) ☐ a minor ☐ an adult(a) ☐ for whom a guardian or conservator of the estate or a guardian ad litem has been appointed(b) ☐ other (specify):(5) ☐ other (specify):☐ Information about additional plaintiffs who are not competent adults is shown in Attachment 3.

Page 1 of 3

PLD-PI-001

SHORT TITLE:

Laurie Marie Laskey v Microsoft Corporation

CASE NUMBER:

4. ☐ Plaintiff (name):

is doing business under the fictitious name (specify):

and has complied with the fictitious business name laws.

5. Each defendant named above is a natural person

a. ☒ except defendant (name): Microsoft Corporation c. ☐ except defendant (name):(1) ☐ a business organization, form unknown(1) ☐ a business organization, form unknown(2) ☒ a corporation(2) ☐ a corporation(3) ☐ an unincorporated entity (describe):(3) ☐ an unincorporated entity (describe):(4) ☐ a public entity (describe):(4) ☐ a public entity (describe):(5) ☐ other (specify):(5) ☐ other (specify):b. ☐ except defendant (name):(1) ☐ a business organization, form unknown(1) ☐ a business organization, form unknown(2) ☐ a corporation(2) ☐ a corporation(3) ☐ an unincorporated entity (describe):(3) ☐ an unincorporated entity (describe):(4) ☐ a public entity (describe):(4) ☐ a public entity (describe):(5) ☐ other (specify):(5) ☐ other (specify):d. ☐ except defendant (name):☐ Information about additional defendants who are not natural persons is contained in Attachment 5.

6. The true names of defendants sued as Does are unknown to plaintiff.

a. ☒ Doe defendants (specify Doe numbers): 1 to 1000 were the agents or employees of other named defendants and acted within the scope of that agency or employment.b. ☒ Doe defendants (specify Doe numbers): 1 to 1000 are persons whose capacities are unknown to plaintiff.7. ☐ Defendants who are joined under Code of Civil Procedure section 382 are (names):

8. This court is the proper court because

a. ☐ at least one defendant now resides in its jurisdictional area.b. ☐ the principal place of business of a defendant corporation or unincorporated association is in its jurisdictional area.c. ☒ injury to person or damage to personal property occurred in its jurisdictional area.d. ☒ other (specify):

Court of Appeals sent me to the lower court

9. ☒ Plaintiff is required to comply with a claims statute, anda. ☐ has complied with applicable claims statutes, orb. ☒ is excused from complying because (specify):

Computer crimes that involves the theft of my identity based on product liability and premise liability and negligence. I just figured it out and have not been able to find anyone to help me. They are all afraid.

PLD-PI-001

SHORT TITLE:

CASE NUMBER:

Laurie Marie Laskey v Microsoft Corporation

10. The following causes of action are attached and the statements above apply to each (each complaint must have one or more causes of action attached):

- a. ☐ Motor Vehicle
- b. ☒ General Negligence
- c. ☒ Intentional Tort
- d. ☒ Products Liability
- e. ☒ Premises Liability
- f. ☒ Other (specify):

Computer crimes, Identity Theft, FCC Violations, Code Violations, Technical Violations, Split Tunneling, Security Breach, Invasion of privacy, stalking, etc.

11. Plaintiff has suffered

- a. ☒ wage loss
- b. ☒ loss of use of property
- c. ☒ hospital and medical expenses
- d. ☒ general damage
- e. ☒ property damage
- f. ☒ loss of earning capacity
- g. ☒ other damage (specify):

Lower credit score, expense of discovery, case related expenses, emotional distress, attorneys fees, discrimination, etc.

12. ☐ The damages claimed for wrongful death and the relationships of plaintiff to the deceased are

- a. ☐ listed in Attachment 12.
- b. ☐ as follows:

13. The relief sought in this complaint is within the jurisdiction of this court.

14. Plaintiff prays for judgment for costs of suit, for such relief as is fair, just, and equitable; and for

- a. (1) ☒ compensatory damages
- (2) ☒ punitive damages

The amount of damages is (in cases for personal injury or wrongful death, you must check (1)):

- (1) ☐ according to proof
- (2) ☒ in the amount of: \$ A + B = C (C x D) see attached

15. ☒ The paragraphs of this complaint alleged on information and belief are as follows (specify paragraph numbers):

I've been attached to a Virtual Private Network without my knowledge and hacked into.
faulty system has created a security breach per RFC1918

Date: 1-22-08

Laurie Marie Laskey

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)


(SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF OR ATTORNEY)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State bar number, and address): Laurie Marie Laskey 120 Briar Hollow Dr Jacksonville NC 28540 TELEPHONE NO.: 910-548-3345 FAX NO.:		FOR COURT USE ONLY ENDORSED FILED JAN 30 2008 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SONOMA	
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Sonoma STREET ADDRESS: 600 Administration Drive MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: Santa Rosa CA 95403 BRANCH NAME: civil			
CASE NAME: Laurie Marie Laskey v Microsoft Corporation			
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) <input type="checkbox"/> Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)		Complex Case Designation <input type="checkbox"/> Counter <input type="checkbox"/> Joinder Filled with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	CASE NUMBER: SCV 242287 JUDGE: DEPT:

Items 1-6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Auto (22) <input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured motorist (48) Other P/DPDWD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos (04) <input type="checkbox"/> Product liability (24) <input type="checkbox"/> Medical malpractice (45) <input type="checkbox"/> Other P/DPDWD (23) Non-P/DPDWD (Other) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Business tort/unfair business practice (07) <input type="checkbox"/> Civil rights (08) <input type="checkbox"/> Defamation (13) <input type="checkbox"/> Fraud (18) <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property (19) <input type="checkbox"/> Professional negligence (25) <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-P/DPDWD tort (35) Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful termination (38) <input type="checkbox"/> Other employment (15)	Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Breach of contract/warranty (06) <input type="checkbox"/> Rule 3.740 collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Other collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage (18) <input type="checkbox"/> Other contract (37) Real Property <input type="checkbox"/> Eminent domain/inverse condemnation (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful eviction (33) <input type="checkbox"/> Other real property (28) Unlawful Detainer <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial (31) <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (32) <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs (38) Judicial Review <input type="checkbox"/> Asset forfeiture (05) <input type="checkbox"/> Petition re: arbitration award (11) <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of mandate (02) <input type="checkbox"/> Other judicial review (39)	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403) <input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust/Trade regulation (03) <input type="checkbox"/> Construction defect (10) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mass tort (40) <input type="checkbox"/> Securities litigation (28) <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Toxic tort (30) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41) Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of judgment (20) Miscellaneous Civil Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> RICO (27) <input type="checkbox"/> Other complaint (not specified above) (42) Miscellaneous Civil Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership and corporate governance (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Other petition (not specified above) (43)
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2. This case ☒ is ☐ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large number of separately represented parties
b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substantial amount of documentary evidence | d. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of witnesses
e. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision |
|---|---|
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. ☒ monetary b. ☐ nonmonetary, declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☒ punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 20
5. This case ☐ is ☒ is not a class action suit.
6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: 1-22-08

Laurie Marie Laskey

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)


 (SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

PLD-PI-001(2)

SHORT TITLE: Laurie Marie Laskey v Microsoft Corporation	CASE NUMBER:
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2
(number)

CAUSE OF ACTION—General NegligencePage 2ATTACHMENT TO ☒ Complaint ☐ Cross - Complaint

(Use a separate cause of action form for each cause of action.)

GN-1. Plaintiff (name): Laurie Marie Laskey

alleges that defendant (name): Microsoft Corporation

☒ Does 1 to 1000

was the legal (proximate) cause of damages to plaintiff. By the following acts or omissions to act, defendant negligently caused the damage to plaintiff

on (date):

at (place): 930 Shiloh Road, Windsor CA 95492

(description of reasons for liability):

You have a faulty system which created a security breach that allowed other to hack into my computer and caused me to lose my means of employment.

A virtual server is being used? Is that a game server? or does it relate to a virtual private network?

Page 1 of 1

PLD-PI-001(3)

SHORT TITLE:

CASE NUMBER

Laurie Marie Laskey v Microsoft Corporation

1
(number)**CAUSE OF ACTION—Intentional Tort**Page 1ATTACHMENT TO ☒ Complaint ☐ Cross - Complaint

(Use a separate cause of action form for each cause of action.)

IT-1. Plaintiff (name): Laurie Marie Laskey

alleges that defendant (name): Microsoft Corporation

☒ Does 1 to 1000

was the legal (proximate) cause of damages to plaintiff. By the following acts or omissions to act, defendant intentionally caused the damage to plaintiff

on (date): 11-19-2002at (place) 7882 Shira Street, Windsor CA 95492

(description of reasons for liability):

Microsoft maintained a faulty system.

Microsoft will need to provide a history report on the maintenance of their servers since they are not being maintained properly. This is an intentional act.

Microsoft has created a premises liability issue.

(1) would be a hacker more than one would be a crime ring. Microsoft is supporting a crime ring.

Page 1 of 1

PLD-PI-001(3)

SHORT TITLE:

Laurie Marie Laskey v Microsoft Corporation

CASE NUMBER

2

(number)

CAUSE OF ACTION—Intentional TortPage 2ATTACHMENT TO ☒ Complaint ☐ Cross - Complaint

(Use a separate cause of action form for each cause of action.)

IT-1. Plaintiff (name): Laurie Marie Laskey

alleges that defendant (name): Microsoft Corporation

☒ Does 1 to 1000

was the legal (proximate) cause of damages to plaintiff. By the following acts or omissions to act, defendant intentionally caused the damage to plaintiff

on (date): 5-08-2003at (place) 930 Shiloh Road, Windsor CA 95492

(description of reasons for liability):

Microsoft maintained a faulty system.

on 11-8-2005 DNS report 4 warnings

on 1-11-2006 DNS report 4 warnings 2 fails
 went from bad to worse? An intentional act.
 Do they switch it back and forth when ever
 they want to hack? i was continually
 exposed to a harmful environment and lost
 my means of employment because of it.

Page 1 of 1

PLD-PI-001(4)

SHORT TITLE:

Laurie Marie Laskey v Microsoft Corporation

CASE NUMBER:

1**CAUSE OF ACTION—Premises Liability**Page 1

(number)

ATTACHMENT TO ☒ Complaint ☐ Cross - Complaint
 (Use a separate cause of action form for each cause of action.)

Prem.L-1. Plaintiff (name): Laurie Marie Laskey

alleges the acts of defendants were the legal (proximate) cause of damages to plaintiff.

On (date): 10-17-2002 plaintiff was injured on the following premises in the following
 fashion (description of premises and circumstances of injury):

I was connected to a faulty system and it created a fault. I do not know where Microsoft Corporation servers are located.

At the time of the injury I was at home on my computer.

Prem.L-2. ☒ **Count One—Negligence** The defendants who negligently owned, maintained, managed and operated the described premises were (names):
 Microsoft Corporation

☒ Does 1 to 1000

Prem.L-3. ☒ **Count Two—Willful Failure to Warn** [Civil Code section 846] The defendant owners who willfully or maliciously failed to guard or warn against a dangerous condition, use, structure, or activity were (names):
 Microsoft Corporation

☒ Does 1 to 1000

Plaintiff, a recreational user, was ☐ an invited guest ☐ a paying guest.

Prem.L-4. ☒ **Count Three—Dangerous Condition of Public Property** The defendants who owned public property on which a dangerous condition existed were (names):
 Microsoft Corporation

☒ Does 1 to 1000

a. ☐ The defendant public entity had ☐ actual ☐ constructive notice of the existence of the dangerous condition in sufficient time prior to the injury to have corrected it.

b. ☒ The condition was created by employees of the defendant public entity.

Prem.L-5. a. ☒ **Allegations about Other Defendants** The defendants who were the agents and employees of the other defendants and acted within the scope of the agency were (names):

Microsoft Corporation will have to provide the names of anyone who worked on their servers or had access to their system.

☒ Does 1 to 1000

b. ☒ The defendants who are liable to plaintiffs for other reasons and the reasons for their liability are ☐ described in attachment Prem.L-5.b ☒ as follows (names):

Microsoft Corporation created a premise liability issue which allowed other access to my personal information and theft of my identity online. etc.

Page 1 of 1

PLD-PI-001(5)

SHORT TITLE:

Laurie Marie Laskey v Microsoft Corporation

CASE NUMBER:

1**CAUSE OF ACTION—Products Liability**Page 1

(number)

ATTACHMENT TO ☒ Complaint ☐ Cross - Complaint
 (Use a separate cause of action form for each cause of action.)

Plaintiff (name): Laurie Marie Laskey

Prod. L-1. On or about (date): file date on Computer plaintiff was injured by the following product:
 Microsoft Corporations equipment, wiring, servers, routers, filters, computers, software, etc
my evidence dates back to 1996.

Prod. L-2. Each of the defendants knew the product would be purchased and used without inspection for defects.
 The product was defective when it left the control of each defendant. The product at the time of injury
 was being
☒ used in the manner intended by the defendants.
☐ used in the manner that was reasonably foreseeable by defendants as involving a substantial danger not
 readily apparent. Adequate warnings of the danger were not given.

Prod. L-3. Plaintiff was a
☒ purchaser of the product. ☒ user of the product.
☒ bystander to the use of the product. ☐ other (specify):

PLAINTIFF'S INJURY WAS THE LEGAL (PROXIMATE) RESULT OF THE FOLLOWING:

Prod. L-4. ☒ Count One—Strict liability of the following defendants who
 a. ☒ manufactured or assembled the product (names):
Microsoft Corporation
☒ Does 1 to 1000
 b. ☒ designed and manufactured component parts supplied to the manufacturer (names):
Microsoft Corporation
☒ Does 1 to 1000
 c. ☒ sold the product to the public (names):
Microsoft Corporation
☒ Does 1 to 1000

Prod. L-5. ☐ Count Two—Negligence of the following defendants who owed a duty to plaintiff (names):

☐ Does _____ to _____

Prod. L-6. ☐ Count Three—Breach of warranty by the following defendants (names):

☐ Does _____ to _____

- a. ☐ who breached an implied warranty
 b. ☐ who breached an express warranty which was
☐ written ☐ oral

Prod. L-7. ☒ The defendants who are liable to plaintiffs for other reasons and the reasons for the liability are
☐ listed in Attachment-Prod. L-7 ☒ as follows:

The theft of my identity online, their product(s) and system allow for that.

Premise liability

CAUSE OF ACTION—Products Liability

Page 1 of 1

Code of Civil Procedure, § 425.12
 www.courtinfo.ca.gov

American LegalNet, Inc.
 www.FormsWorld.com

PLD-PI-001(2)

SHORT TITLE:

Laurie Marie Laskey v Microsoft Corporation

CASE NUMBER:

1
(number)**CAUSE OF ACTION—General Negligence**

Page 1

ATTACHMENT TO ☒ Complaint ☐ Cross - Complaint

(Use a separate cause of action form for each cause of action.)

GN-1. Plaintiff (name): Laurie Marie Laskey

alleges that defendant (name): Microsoft Corporation

☒ Does 1 to 1000

was the legal (proximate) cause of damages to plaintiff. By the following acts or omissions to act, defendant negligently caused the damage to plaintiff

on (date): 11-19-2002

at (place): 7882 Shira Street, Windsor CA 95492

(description of reasons for liability):

You have a faulty system which created a security breach.

was the windows 95 print program ever upgraded?
 the hackers work in the background and the
 printer icon shows up in windows 98 and the
 other current versions if it was never upgraded
 microsofts employees would have knowledge
 of that. my printer does strange things and
 strange things appear on my computer(s)

Page 1 of 1

156 Part II: Making Windows 95 Do Something

Leaving Scraps on the Desktop Deliberately

The Clipboard is a handy way to copy information from one place to another, but it has a major limitation: Every time you copy something new to the Clipboard, it replaces what was copied there before. What if you want to copy a *bunch* of things from a document?

If you were cutting and pasting over a real desktop, you could leave little scraps lying everywhere, ready for later use. The same *scraps* concept works with Windows 95: You can move information from window to window, using the desktop as a temporary storage area for your scraps of information.

For example, suppose that you have some paragraphs in a WordPad document you want to copy to some other places. Highlight the first paragraph, drag it out of the WordPad window, and drop it onto the desktop. Poof! A small Scrap icon appears on your desktop. See another interesting paragraph? Drag it onto the desktop, as well: Another Scrap icon appears.

Eventually, you'll have copies of your report's best paragraphs sitting in little scraps on your desktop. To move any of the scraps into another document, just drag them into that other document's window and let go.

Any remaining, unused scraps can be dumped into the Recycling Bin, or simply left on the desktop, adding a nice, comfortable layer of clutter.

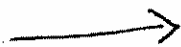


To make a scrap, highlight the information you want to move, usually by running the mouse pointer over it while holding down the mouse button. Then, point at the highlighted information and, while holding down the mouse button, point at the Desktop. Let go of the mouse button, and a scrap containing that information appears on the Desktop.

Note: Not all Windows 95 applications support Scraps. In fact, WordPad is the only program in the Windows 95 box that can use Scraps.

Controlling the Printer

*



Many of the Windows 95 features work in the background. You know that they're there *only* when something is wrong and weird messages start flying around. The Windows 95 print program is one of those programs.

When you choose the Print command in a program, you may see the little Windows 95 printer icon appear at the bottom corner of your screen. When your printer stops spitting out pages, the little printer icon disappears.

Controlling Someone's computer via the printer?
The hackers work in the background.
The printer icon shows up in window.
The printer icon is the Windows 95 feature ever

Fig:
Se
fi
abo
!



FREE IPOD

When you sign up for any self-managed hosting plan

Home Products Tools DNSreport Resource Center Forum How Tools Work

Your IP: 12.109.34.167 ASN: 7018 [ATT-INTERNET4] Near: Quantico, Virginia United States

Tools

DNSreport for msft.net

Generated by www.DNSreport.com at 17:29:11 GMT on 20 Jan 2008.

[Email link to](#)

Category	Status	Test Name	Information
	PASS	Missing Direct Parent check	OK. Your direct parent zone exists, which is good. Some domains (usually third or fourth level domains, such as example.co.us) do not have a direct parent zone ('co.us' in this example), which is legal but can cause confusion.
	INFO	NS records at parent servers	<p>Your NS records at the parent servers are:</p> <pre> ns1.msft.net. [207.68.160.190] [TTL=172800] [US] ns2.msft.net. [65.54.240.126] [TTL=172800] [US] ns3.msft.net. [213.199.161.77] [TTL=172800] [GB] ns4.msft.net. [207.46.66.126] [TTL=172800] [US] ns5.msft.net. [65.55.238.126] [TTL=172800] [US] </pre> <p>[These were obtained from a.gtld-servers.net]</p>

Parent	PASS	Parent nameservers have your nameservers listed	OK. When someone uses DNS to look up your domain, the first step (if doesn't already know about your domain) is to go to the parent server. If you aren't listed there, you can't be found. But you are listed there.
	PASS	Glue at parent nameservers	OK. The parent servers have glue for your nameservers. That means they send out the IP address of your nameservers, as well as their hostnames.
	PASS	DNS servers have A records	OK. All your DNS servers either have A records at the zone parent servers, or do not need them (if the DNS servers are on other TLDs). A records are required for your hostnames to ensure that other DNS servers can reach your DNS servers. Note that there will be problems if your DNS servers do not have these same A records.
	INFO	NS records at your nameservers	<p>Your NS records at your nameservers are:</p> <pre> ns4.msft.net. [207.46.66.126] [TTL=172800] ns5.msft.net. [65.55.238.126] [TTL=172800] ns1.msft.net. [207.68.160.190] [TTL=172800] ns2.msft.net. [65.54.240.126] [TTL=172800] ns3.msft.net. [213.199.161.77] [TTL=172800] </pre>
	PASS	Open DNS servers	OK. Your DNS servers do not announce that they are open DNS servers. Although there is a slight chance that they really are open DNS servers this is very unlikely. Open DNS servers increase the chances that of cache poisoning, can degrade performance of your DNS, and can cause your DNS servers to be used in an attack (so it is good that your DNS servers do not appear to be open DNS servers).
	PASS	Mismatched glue	OK. The DNS report did not detect any discrepancies between the glue provided by the parent servers and that provided by your authoritative

		DNS servers.
PASS	No NS A records at nameservers	OK. Your nameservers do include corresponding A records when asked your NS records. This ensures that your DNS servers know the A record corresponding to all your NS records.
PASS	All nameservers report identical NS records	OK. The NS records at all your nameservers are identical.
PASS	All nameservers respond	OK. All of your nameservers listed at the parent nameservers responde
PASS	Nameserver name validity	OK. All of the NS records that your nameservers report seem valid (no or partial domain names).
PASS	Number of nameservers	OK. You have 5 nameservers. You must have at least 2 nameservers (RFC2182 section 5 recommends at least 3 nameservers), and preferal no more than 7.
PASS	Lame nameservers	OK. All the nameservers listed at the parent servers answer authoritatively for your domain.
PASS	Missing (stealth) nameservers	OK. All 5 of your nameservers (as reported by your nameservers) are a listed at the parent servers.
PASS	Missing nameservers 2	OK. All of the nameservers listed at the parent nameservers are also listed as NS records at your nameservers.
PASS	No CNAMEs for domain	OK. There are no CNAMEs for msft.net. RFC1912 2.4 and RFC2181 10. state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is

		present.
PASS	No NSs with CNAMEs	OK. There are no CNAMEs for your NS records. <u>RFC1912</u> 2.4 and <u>RFC2181</u> 10.3 state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is present.
PASS	Nameservers on separate class C's	OK. You have nameservers on different Class C (technically, /24) IP ranges. You must have nameservers at geographically and topologically dispersed locations. <u>RFC2182</u> 3.1 goes into more detail about seconda nameserver location.
PASS	All NS IPs public	OK. All of your NS records appear to use public IPs. If there were any private IPs, they would not be reachable, causing DNS delays.
WARN	TCP Allowed	WARNING: One or more of your DNS servers does not accept TCP connections. Although rarely used, TCP connections are occasionally used instead of UDP connections. When firewalls block the TCP DNS connections, it can cause hard-to-diagnose problems. The problem servers are: 207.68.160.190: Error [No response to TCP packets]. 65.54.240.126: Error [No response to TCP packets]. 213.199.161.77: Error [No response to TCP packets]. 207.46.66.126: Error [No response to TCP packets]. 65.55.238.126: Error [No response to TCP packets].
INFO	Nameservers versions	[For security reasons, this test is limited to members]
PASS	Stealth NS record leakage	Your DNS servers do not leak any stealth NS records (if any) in non-NS requests.
		Your SOA record [TTL=86400] is: Primary nameserver: ns1.msft.net.

Hostmaster E-mail address: msnhst.microsoft.com.

Serial #: 2007121102

Refresh: 1800

Retry: 900

Expire: 2419200

Default TTL: 3600

INFO	SOA record	OK. All your nameservers agree that your SOA serial number is 2007121102. That means that all your nameservers are using the same data (unless you have different sets of data with the same serial number which would be very bad)! Note that the DNSreport only checks the NS records listed at the parent servers (not any stealth servers).
PASS	NS agreement on SOA Serial #	OK. Your SOA (Start of Authority) record states that your master (primary) name server is: ns1.msft.net.. That server is listed at the parent servers, which is correct.
PASS	SOA MNAME Check	OK. Your SOA (Start of Authority) record states that your DNS contact mail address is: msnhst@microsoft.com. (techie note: we have changed the initial '.' to an '@' for display purposes).
PASS	SOA RNAME Check	OK. Your SOA serial number is: 2007121102. This appears to be in the recommended format of YYYYMMDDnn, where 'nn' is the revision. So this indicates that your DNS was last updated on 11 Dec 2007 (and was revision #2). This number must be incremented every time you make a DNS change.
PASS	SOA Serial Number	OK. Your SOA REFRESH interval is: 1800 seconds. This seems normal (about 3600-7200 seconds is good if not using DNS NOTIFY; RFC1912 recommends a value between 1200 to 43200 seconds (20 minutes to 12 hours)). This value determines how often secondary/slave nameservers check with the master for updates.
PASS	SOA REFRESH value	OK. Your SOA RETRY interval is: 900 seconds. This seems normal (about 3600-7200 seconds is good if not using DNS NOTIFY; RFC1912 recommends a value between 1200 to 43200 seconds (20 minutes to 12 hours)). This value determines how often secondary/slave nameservers check with the master for updates.

SOA

	PASS	SOA RETRY value	120-7200 seconds is good). The retry value is the amount of time your secondary/slave nameservers will wait to contact the master nameserver again if the last attempt failed.
	PASS	SOA EXPIRE value	OK. Your SOA EXPIRE time: 2419200 seconds. This seems normal (about 1209600 to 2419200 seconds (2-4 weeks) is good). RFC1912 suggests 2-4 weeks. This is how long a secondary/slave nameserver will wait before considering its DNS data stale if it can't reach the primary nameserver.
	PASS	SOA MINIMUM TTL value	OK. Your SOA MINIMUM TTL is: 3600 seconds. This seems normal (about 3,600 to 86400 seconds or 1-24 hours is good). RFC2308 suggests a value of 1-3 hours. This value used to determine the default (technically, minimum) TTL (time-to-live) for DNS entries, but now is used for negative caching.
MX	FAIL	MX Category	ERROR: I couldn't find any MX records for msft.net. If you want to receive E-mail on this domain, you should have MX record(s). Without any MX records, mailservers should attempt to deliver mail to the A record for msft.net. I can't continue in a case like this, so I'm assuming you don't receive mail on this domain.
Mail	FAIL	Connect to mail servers	ERROR: I could not find any mailservers for msft.net.
WWW	FAIL	WWW Category	ERROR: I couldn't find any A records for www.msft.net. But I did find a referral to ns1.msft.net. (and maybe others). If you want a website at www.msft.net, you will need an A record for www.msft.net. If you do not want a website at www.msft.net, you can ignore this error.

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A

Lookup IP Address:	207.46.130.108
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find other web sites (if any) besides microsoft.com hosted at this IP Address
Lookup IP Address Long:	3475931756
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do lookups with ?ipn=3475931756 rather than ?ip=207.46.130.108 if you wish
Lookup Host Name:	<u>microsoft.com</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get <u>DNSreport.com</u> report Get <u>Alexa Site Info</u> Get <u>whois.sc</u> report Find <u>similar domain names</u> See <u>ICANN list of accredited domain-name registrars</u>
Lookup Internet Service Provider (ISP):	Microsoft Corp (verified)
Lookup IP Address belongs to (Organization):	Microsoft Corp (verified)
	Microsoft Corp IP Address Range(s)...
Lookup Country:	US-United States (verified)
	US-United States Country Web Sites
Lookup Country Code3:	USA (verified)
Lookup Country Currency:	USD-US Dollar (verified)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate currency exchanges at <u>xe.com</u> Conversions of Area, Capacity, Volume, Circular measure, Computer storage, Distance, Length, Energy, Work, Fuel Consumption, Power, Pressure, Speed, Temperature, Time, Torque, Mass and Weight at <u>convertplus.com</u>
Lookup Continent:	North America (verified)
Lookup IP Address In EU:	no (verified)
Lookup Nationality:	American (verified)
Lookup Nationality Plural:	Americans (verified)

Lookup State: WA-Washington (verified)

Yahoo! State maps 


Lookup City: Redmond


- Map of Redmond at [Mapquest.com](#)
- Map of Redmond at [GlobeXplorer.com](#)
- Map of Redmond at [Terraserver-usa.com](#)
- Map of Redmond at [Maptech.com](#)
- Map of Redmond at [Multimap.com](#)
- Map of Redmond at [Google Maps](#)

Lookup Latitude: 47.6738 (verified)

Lookup Longitude: -122.089 (verified)

Lookup Timezone (relative to UTC): -08:00

Timezones near Latitude 47.6738, Longitude -122.089... 

Timezones near Redmond WA... 

Lookup Area Code: provided to subscribers only

Lookup Postal/Zip Code: provided to subscribers only

Lookup DMA Code: provided to subscribers only

Lookup Nmap scan of 207.46.130.108 port 80: 80/tcp open http

Lookup Nmap scan of 207.46.130.108 port 25: 25/tcp filtered smtp

Lookup .com whois.internic.net: Whois Server Version 1.3

Domain names in the .com and .net domains can now be registered with many different competing registrars. Go to <http://www.internic.net> for detailed information.

mirrors AOL → MICROSOFT.COM.ZZZZ.DNSW.COM
 MICROSOFT.COM.ZZZ.IS.OWNED.AND.HAX0RED.BY.SUB7.NET
 MICROSOFT.COM.WILL.LIVE.FOREVER.BECAUSE.UNIXSUCKS.COM
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 MICROSOFT.COM.WILL.BE.BEATEN.WITH.MY.SPANNER.NET
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 MICROSOFT.COM.SHOULD.GIVE.UP.BECAUSE.LINUXISGOD.COM
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The F word shows up on my computer?

Not very professional!

* → MICROSOFT.COM.HAS.ITS.OWN.CRACKLAB.COM
MICROSOFT.COM.HAS.A.PRESENT.COMING.FROM.HUGHESMISSILES.COM
MICROSOFT.COM.FLINGS.POO.AT.MONKEYCORE.COM
MICROSOFT.COM.FILLS.ME.WITH.BELLIGERENCE.NET
MICROSOFT.COM.CAN.GO.FUCK.ITSELF.AT.SECZY.COM
MICROSOFT.COM.ARE.GODDAMN.PIGFUCKERS.NET.NS-NOT-IN-SERVICE.COM
MICROSOFT.COM.AND.MINDSUCK.BOTH.SUCK.HUGE.ONES.AT.EXEGETE.NET
MICROSOFT.COM

To single out one record, look it up with "xxx", where xxx is one of the of the records displayed above. If the records are the same, look them up with "=xxx" to receive a full display for each record.

>>> Last update of whois database: Tue, 8 Nov 2005 02:18:48 EST <<<

NOTICE: The expiration date displayed in this record is the date the registrar's sponsorship of the domain name registration in the registry is currently set to expire. This date does not necessarily reflect the expiration date of the domain name registrant's agreement with the sponsoring registrar. Users may consult the sponsoring registrar's Whois database to view the registrar's reported date of expiration for this registration.

TERMS OF USE: You are not authorized to access or query our Whois database through the use of electronic processes that are high-volume and automated except as reasonably necessary to register domain names or modify existing registrations; the Data in VeriSign Global Registry Services' ("VeriSign") Whois database is provided by VeriSign for Information purposes only, and to assist persons in obtaining information about or related to a domain name registration record. VeriSign does not guarantee its accuracy. By submitting a Whois query, you agree to abide by the following terms of use: You agree that you may use this Data only for lawful purposes and that under no circumstances will you use this Data to: (1) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission of mass unsolicited, commercial advertising or solicitations via e-mail, telephone, or facsimile; or (2) enable high volume, automated, electronic processes that apply to VeriSign (or its computer systems). The compilation, repackaging, dissemination or other use of this Data is expressly prohibited without the prior written consent of VeriSign. You agree not to use electronic processes that are automated and high-volume to access or query the Whois database except as reasonably necessary to register domain names or modify existing registrations. VeriSign reserves the right to restrict your access to the Whois database in its sole discretion to ensure operational stability. VeriSign may restrict or terminate your access to the Whois database for failure to abide by these terms of use. VeriSign reserves the right to modify these terms at any time.

The Registry database contains ONLY .COM, .NET, .EDU domains and Registrars.

Google

Lookup microsoft.com in simple text at <http://www.lppages.com/simple>
or in xml format at <http://www.lppages.com/xml>

IP Address Lookup Form

IP Address:

or Host Name:

Lookup Subscription Key:



8 more Lookups allowed today.

Check your Subscription status [here](#).

Choose the lookup fields you want to see. Using our simple text or xml interface, you can specify with the &get= parameter any available field name, in any sequence. For example http://www.ippages.com/simple/?host=yahoo.com&get=ip,country,state_name,city,timezone will get you a comma-delimited list of only the 5 lookup fields specified.

Multiple data sources are used for some lookup fields. You will see **(verified)** whenever and wherever we can get the same result from more than 1 data source. In some instances, though, this will only be available to subscribers.

IP Address Lookup file to upload:

[Browse...](#)

Lookup Subscription Key:

Lookup data fields to retrieve:

- For a complete list of available Lookup data fields, do your file upload from [here](#).

[Upload Lookup File](#)

Need to purchase additional IP Address Lookups? Or get access to all returned data fields? Or need more consistent, faster lookup results?

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Search Name Spinner:



Search Domain Explorer:



[advanced](#)
[preferences](#)

Block:	<input type="checkbox"/> numbers	Adult Filter:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> on	<input type="radio"/> off
Hyphens:	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Show both	
Options:	<input type="checkbox"/> Left Anchor	<input type="checkbox"/> Right Anchor	<input type="checkbox"/> Ordered	
Search:	<input type="radio"/> Active only	<input type="radio"/> Deleted only	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Both	
Options:	Results: <input type="text" value="100"/>	Domain Length: <input type="text" value="25"/>		

Search At Auction:



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MICROSOFT.COM

Website Title: [Microsoft Corporation](#)
Meta Description: The entry page to Microsoft's Web site. Fin software, solutions, answers, support, and Microsoft news.
Meta Keywords: products; headlines; downloads; news; Wel site; what's new; solutions; services; softwa contests; corporate news;
Response Code: 200
SSL Cert: www.microsoft.com expires in 106 days
Alexa Trend/Rank: ↕ 13 (1 Month) 11 (3 Month)
DMOZ: [1039 listings](#)
Y! Directory: [244 listings](#)

**Alexa Related Sites: 11**

sun.com
adobe.com
redhat.com
novell.com
linux.org
ibm.com
hp.com
corel.com
apple.com
pspinc.com
yahoo.com

Name Server:

NS3.MSFT.NET

ICANN Registrar:

TUCOWS INC.

Created:

1991-05-02

Expires:

2014-05-03

Status:

REGISTRAR-LOCK

Registrant:

Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
US

Domain name: MICROSOFT.COM**Administrative Contact:**

Administrator, Domain domains@microsoft.com

One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
US

+1.4258828080

Technical Contact:

Hostmaster, MSN msnhost@microsoft.com

One Microsoft Way

Redmond, WA 98052
US
+1.4258828080

Registration Service Provider:

DBMS VeriSign, dbms-support@verisign.com

800-579-2848 x4

Please contact DBMS VeriSign for domain updates, DNS/Nameserver changes, and general domain support questions.

Registrar of Record: TUCOWS, INC.

Record last updated on 27-Jan-2005.

Record expires on 03-May-2014.

Record created on 02-May-1991.

Domain servers in listed order:

NS5.MSFT.NET 207.46.138.20

NS3.MSFT.NET 213.199.144.151

NS2.MSFT.NET 64.4.25.30

NS4.MSFT.NET 207.46.66.75

NS1.MSFT.NET 207.46.245.230

Domain status: REGISTRAR-LOCK



**Domains
For Sale**
by Name Intelligence

Price	Domain	Price	Domain	Price	Domain
\$500.00	microsoftwireless.com	\$75.00	microsoftbooks.com	\$700.00	microsoftlinks.com
\$700.00	microsoftsystems.com	\$100.00	microsofthistory.com	\$300.00	microsoftwin.com
\$400.00	badmicrosoft.com	\$300.00	microsoftgate.com	\$200.00	microsoftguru.com
\$60.00	microsoftproduct.com	\$500.00	microsoftprograms.com	\$500.00	microsoftpatches.co



Domains at Auction
by Name Intelligence

microsoftsecuritylitigation.com	microsoftsecuritysettlement.com	microsoftsecurityclassaction.co
microsoftsecuritylawsuit.com	elpleitomicrosoft.com	microsoft-e.com
procesmicrosoft.com	pleitomicrosoft.com	rechtsstreitmicrosoft.com

DNS Report for microsoft.com

Generated by www.DNSReport.com at 16:12:04 GMT on 08 Nov 2005.

Category	Status	Test Name	Information
Parent	PASS	Missing Direct Parent check	OK. Your direct parent zone exists, which is good. Some domains (usually third or fourth level domains, such as example.co.us) do not have a direct parent zone ('co.us' in this example), which is legal but can cause confusion.
	INFO	NS records at parent servers	<p>Your NS records at the parent servers are:</p> <pre> ns1.msft.net. [207.46.245.230] [TTL=172800] [US] ns2.msft.net. [64.4.25.30] [TTL=172800] [US] ns3.msft.net. [213.199.144.151] [TTL=172800] [UK] ns4.msft.net. [207.46.66.75] [TTL=172800] [US] ns5.msft.net. [207.46.138.20] [TTL=172800] [US] </pre> <p>[These were obtained from h.gtld-servers.net]</p>
	PASS	Parent nameservers have your nameservers listed	OK. When someone uses DNS to look up your domain, the first step (if it doesn't already know about your domain) is to go to the parent servers. If you aren't listed there, you can't be found. But you are listed there.
	PASS	Glue at parent nameservers	OK. The parent servers have glue for your nameservers. That means they send out the IP address of your nameservers, as well as their host names.
	PASS	DNS servers have A records	OK. All your DNS servers either have A records at the zone parent servers, or do not need them (if the DNS servers are on other TLDs). A records are required for your hostnames to ensure that other DNS servers can reach your DNS servers. Note that there will be problems if your DNS servers do not have these same A records.
	INFO	NS records at your nameservers	<p>Your NS records at your nameservers are:</p> <pre> ns1.msft.net. [207.46.245.230] [TTL=172800] ns2.msft.net. [64.4.25.30] [TTL=172800] ns3.msft.net. [213.199.144.151] [TTL=172800] ns4.msft.net. [207.46.66.75] [TTL=172800] ns5.msft.net. [207.46.138.20] [TTL=172800] </pre>
	PASS	Mismatched glue	OK. The DNS report did not detect any discrepancies between the glue provided by the parent servers and that provided by your authoritative DNS servers.
	PASS	No NS A records at nameservers	OK. Your nameservers do include corresponding A records when asked for your NS records. This ensures that your DNS servers know the A records corresponding to all your NS records.

NS

PASS	All nameservers report identical NS records	OK. The NS records at all your nameservers are identical.
PASS	All nameservers respond	OK. All of your nameservers listed at the parent nameservers responded.
PASS	Nameserver name validity	OK. All of the NS records that your nameservers report seem valid (no IPs or partial domain names).
PASS	Number of nameservers	OK. You have 5 nameservers. You must have at least 2 nameservers (RFC2182 section 5 recommends at least 3 nameservers), and preferably no more than 7.
PASS	Lame nameservers	OK. All the nameservers listed at the parent servers answer authoritatively for your domain.
PASS	Missing (stealth) nameservers	OK. All 5 of your nameservers (as reported by your nameservers) are also listed at the parent servers.
PASS	Missing nameservers 2	OK. All of the nameservers listed at the parent nameservers are also listed as NS records at your nameservers.
PASS	No CNAMEs for domain	OK. There are no CNAMEs for microsoft.com. RFC1912 2.4 and RFC2181 10.3 state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is present.
PASS	No NSs with CNAMEs	OK. There are no CNAMEs for your NS records. RFC1912 2.4 and RFC2181 10.3 state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is present.
PASS	Nameservers on separate class C's	OK. You have nameservers on different Class C (technically, /24) IP ranges. You must have nameservers at geographically and topologically dispersed locations. RFC2182 3.1 goes into more detail about secondary nameserver location.
PASS	All NS IPs public	OK. All of your NS records appear to use public IPs. If there were any private IPs, they would not be reachable, causing DNS delays.
INFO	Nameservers versions	<p>Your nameservers have the following versions:</p> <p>207.46.245.230: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented).</p> <p>64.4.25.30: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented).</p> <p>213.199.144.151: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented).</p> <p>207.46.66.75: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented).</p>



		implemented). 207.46.138.20: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented).
	PASS	Stealth NS record leakage Your DNS servers do not leak any stealth NS records (if any) in non-NS requests.
SOA	INFO	SOA record Your SOA record [TTL=3600] is: Primary nameserver: dns.cp.msft.net. Hostmaster E-mail address: msnhst.microsoft.com. Serial #: 2005110701 Refresh: 300 Retry: 600 Expire: 2419200 Default TTL: 3600
	PASS	NS agreement on SOA serial # OK. All your nameservers agree that your SOA serial number is 2005110701. That means that all your nameservers are using the same data (unless you have different sets of data with the same serial number, which would be very bad)! Note that the DNS Report only checks the NS records listed at the parent servers (not any stealth servers).
	WARN	SOA MNAME Check WARNING: Your SOA (Start of Authority) record states that your master (primary) name server is: dns.cp.msft.net. However, that server is not listed at the parent servers as one of your NS records! This is probably legal, but you should be sure that you know what you are doing.
	PASS	SOA RNAME Check OK. Your SOA (Start of Authority) record states that your DNS contact E-mail address is: msnhst@microsoft.com. (techie note: we have changed the initial '.' to an '@' for display purposes).
	PASS	SOA Serial Number OK. Your SOA serial number is: 2005110701 . This appears to be in the recommended format of YYYYMMDDnn, where 'nn' is the revision. For example, if you are making the 3rd change on 02 May 2000, you would use 2000050203. This number must be incremented every time you make a DNS change.
	WARN	SOA REFRESH value WARNING: Your SOA REFRESH interval is : 300 seconds . This seems low. You should consider increasing this value to about 3600-7200 seconds. RFC1912 2.2 recommends a value between 1200 to 43200 seconds (20 minutes to 12 hours). A value that is too low will unnecessarily increase Internet traffic.
	PASS	SOA RETRY OK. Your SOA RETRY interval is : 600 seconds . This seems normal (about 120-7200 seconds is good). The retry value is the amount of time your secondary/slave

	value	nameservers will wait to contact the master nameserver again if the last attempt failed.
PASS	SOA EXPIRE value	OK. Your SOA EXPIRE time: 2419200 seconds . This seems normal (about 1209600 to 2419200 seconds (2-4 weeks) is good). RFC1912 recommends 2-4 weeks. This is how long a secondary/slave nameserver will wait before considering its DNS data stale if it can't reach the primary nameserver.
PASS	SOA MINIMUM TTL value	OK. Your SOA MINIMUM TTL is: 3600 seconds . This seems normal (about 3,600 to 86400 seconds or 1-24 hours is good). RFC2308 suggests a value of 1-3 hours. This value used to determine the default (technically, minimum) TTL (time-to-live) for DNS entries, but now is used for negative caching.

MX	INFO	MX Record	Your 3 MX records are: 10 mailc.microsoft.com. [TTL=3600] IP=205.248.102.79 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=205.248.102.78 [TTL=3600] [US] 10 maila.microsoft.com. [TTL=3600] IP=131.107.3.125 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=131.107.3.124 [TTL=3600] [US] 10 mailb.microsoft.com. [TTL=3600] IP=131.107.3.123 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=205.248.102.77 [TTL=3600] [US]
	PASS	Invalid characters	OK. All of your MX records appear to use valid hostnames, without any invalid characters.
	PASS	All MX IPs public	OK. All of your MX records appear to use public IPs. If there were any private IPs, they would not be reachable, causing slight mail delays, extra resource usage, and possibly bounced mail.
	PASS	MX records are not CNAMEs	OK. Looking up your MX record did not just return a CNAME. If an MX record query returns a CNAME, extra processing is required, and some mail servers may not be able to handle it.
	PASS	MX A lookups have no CNAMEs	OK. There appear to be no CNAMEs returned for A records lookups from your MX records (CNAMEs are prohibited in MX records, according to RFC974 , RFC1034 3.6.2, RFC1912 2.4, and RFC2181 10.3).
	PASS	MX is host name, not IP	OK. All of your MX records are host names (as opposed to IP addresses, which are not allowed in MX records).
	PASS	Multiple MX records	OK. You have multiple MX records. This means that if one is down or unreachable, the other(s) will be able to accept mail for you.
	PASS	Differing MX-A	OK. I did not detect differing IPs for your MX records (this would happen if your DNS servers return different IPs than the DNS servers that are

	records	authoritative for the hostname in your MX records).
PASS	Duplicate MX records	OK. You do not have any duplicate MX records (pointing to the same IP). Although technically valid, duplicate MX records can cause a lot of confusion, and waste resources.
PASS	Reverse DNS entries for MX records	OK. The IPs of all of your mail server(s) have reverse DNS (PTR) entries. RFC1912 2.1 says you should have a reverse DNS for all your mail servers. It is strongly urged that you have them, as many mailservers will not accept mail from mailservers with no reverse DNS entry. Note that this information is <i>cached</i> , so if you changed it recently, it will not be reflected here (see the www.DNSstuff.com Reverse DNS Tool for the current data). The reverse DNS entries are: 78.102.248.205.in-addr.arpa mail5.microsoft.com. [TTL=2460] 124.3.107.131.in-addr.arpa mail2.microsoft.com. [TTL=2460] 77.102.248.205.in-addr.arpa mailb.microsoft.com. [TTL=2460]
PASS	Connect to mail servers	OK: I was able to connect to all of your mailservers.
PASS	Mail server host name in greeting	OK: All of your mailservers have their host name in the greeting: mailb.microsoft.com: 220 IGS-IMC-01.northamerica.corp.microsoft.com <Inbound SMTP Virtual Server> Tue, 8 Nov 2005 08:12:10 -0800 mailc.microsoft.com: 220 IGS-IMC-02.northamerica.corp.microsoft.com <Inbound SMTP Virtual Server> Tue, 8 Nov 2005 08:12:10 -0800 maila.microsoft.com: 220 IGR-IMC-02.redmond.corp.microsoft.com <Inbound SMTP Virtual Server> Tue, 8 Nov 2005 08:12:11 -0800
PASS	Acceptance of NULL < sender	OK: All of your mailservers accept mail from "<". You are required (RFC115.2.9) to receive this type of mail (which includes reject/bounce messages and return receipts).
PASS	Acceptance of postmaster address	OK: All of your mailservers accept mail to postmaster@microsoft.com (as required by RFC822 6.3, RFC1123 5.2.7, and RFC2821 4.5.1).
PASS	Acceptance of abuse address	OK: All of your mailservers accept mail to abuse@microsoft.com.
INFO	Acceptance of domain	WARNING: One or more of your mailservers does not accept mail in the domain literal format (user@[0.0.0.0]). Mailservers are technically required RFC1123 5.2.17 to accept mail to domain literals for any of its IP addresses. If accepting domain literals can make it more difficult to test your mailserver, as can prevent you from receiving E-mail from people reporting problems with your mailserver. However, it is unlikely that any problems will occur if the domain literals are not accepted (mailservers at many common large domains have this problem).

Mail

	literals	mailb.microsoft.com's postmaster@[205.248.102.77] response: >>> RCPT TO:<postmaster@[205.248.102.77]> <<< 550 5.7.1 Unable to relay for postmaster@[205.248.102.77] mailc.microsoft.com's postmaster@[205.248.102.78] response: >>> RCPT TO:<postmaster@[205.248.102.78]> <<< 550 5.7.1 Unable to relay for postmaster@[205.248.102.78] maila.microsoft.com's postmaster@[131.107.3.124] response: >>> RCPT TO:<postmaster@[131.107.3.124]> <<< 550 5.7.1 Unable to relay for postmaster@[131.107.3.124]
PASS	Open relay test	OK: All of your mailservers appear to be closed to relaying. This is <i>not</i> a thorough check, you can get a thorough one here . mailb.microsoft.com OK: 550 5.7.1 Unable to relay for Not.abuse.see.www.DNSreport.com.from.IP.12.109.34.158@DNSreport.com mailc.microsoft.com OK: 550 5.7.1 Unable to relay for Not.abuse.see.www.DNSreport.com.from.IP.12.109.34.158@DNSreport.com maila.microsoft.com OK: 550 5.7.1 Unable to relay for Not.abuse.see.www.DNSreport.com.from.IP.12.109.34.158@DNSreport.com
PASS	SPF record	You have an <u>SPF record</u> . This is very good, as it will help prevent spammers from abusing your domain. Your SPF record is: "v=spf1 mx redirect=_spf.microsoft.com" [TTL=3600]
WWW 	INFO	WWW Record Your www.microsoft.com A record is: www.microsoft.com. CNAME toggle.www.ms.akadns.net.
	PASS	All WWW IPs public OK. All of your WWW IPs appear to be public IPs. If there were IPs, they would not be reachable, causing problems reaching you
	WARN 	CNAME Lookup WARNING. Your web site (www.microsoft.com) has a CNAME pointing to toggle.www.ms.akadns.net.. That by itself is confusing acceptable. However, the CNAME record in this case causes an e lookup, which will slightly delay visitors to your website, and use bandwidth.

Legend:

- Rows with a FAIL indicate a problem that in most cases really should be fixed.
- Rows with a WARN indicate a possible minor problem, which often is not worth pursuing.
- Note that all information is accessed in real-time (except where noted), so this is the freshest information about your domain.

find law 10

Return-Path: <unit11bb@hotmail.com>
 Received: from mx10.nyc.untel.com (mx10.nyc.untel.com [10.140.24.70])
 by maildeliver07.lax.untel.com with SMTP id AAA87W8DXAW9CH3A
 for <temptress2000@juno.com> (sender <unit11bb@hotmail.com>);
 Tue, 19 Nov 2002 09:44:25 -0800 (PST)
 Received: from hotmail.com (f122.law4.hotmail.com [216.33.149.122])
 by mx10.nyc.untel.com with SMTP id AAA87W8DDAQCNERJ
 for <temptress2000@juno.com> (sender <unit11bb@hotmail.com>);
 Tue, 19 Nov 2002 12:44:03 -0500 (EST)
 Received: from mail pickup service by hotmail.com with Microsoft
 SMTPSVC;
 Tue, 19 Nov 2002 09:44:02 -0800
 Received: from 12.218.155.165 by lw4fd.law4.hotmail.msn.com with HTTP;
 Tue, 19 Nov 2002 17:44:01 GMT
 X-Originating-IP: [12.218.155.165]
 From: "Butch Davis" <unit11bb@hotmail.com>
 To: temptress2000@juno.com
 Bcc:
 Subject: Chemistry Test while swimming..
 Date: Tue, 19 Nov 2002 09:44:01 -0800
 Mime-Version: 1.0
 Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="-----_NextPart_000_1439_37b3_1052"
 Message-ID: <F122vHHNx87diADJHF0000eaf4@hotmail.com>
 X-OriginalArrivalTime: 19 Nov 2002 17:44:02.0305 (UTC) FILETIME=
 [3F62A710:01C28FF3]

why does law 4 show up?

now I have a match

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Wireless Lan Sniffer

Advanced network tools for IT professionals. Learn more here.
optiview.flukenetworks.com

Ads by Google

Advertise on this site

lookup IP Address:

207.68.172.246

- Find other web sites (if any) besides msn.com hosted at this IP Address

lookup IP Address Long:

3477384438

- Do lookups with ?ipn=3477384438 rather than ? ip=207.68.172.246 if you wish

lookup Host Name:

msn.com

- Get [DNSreport.com](#) report
- Get [Alexa Site Info](#)
- Get [whois.sc](#) report
- Find [similar domain names](#)
- See ICANN list of [accredited domain-name registrars](#)

lookup Reverse Host Name (DNS lookup on 207.68.172.246) :

email.msn.com

- Get [DNSreport.com](#) report
- Get [Alexa Site Info](#)
- Get [whois.sc](#) report
- find [similar domain names](#)

lookup Internet Service Provider (ISP):

Microsoft Corp (verified)

lookup IP Address belongs to (Organization):

Microsoft Corp (verified)

Microsoft Corp IP Address Range(s)...

lookup Domain Name Server(s):

- ns1.msft.net (207.46.245.230) in Redmond, Washington, United States ☐
- ns2.msft.net (64.4.25.30) in Redmond, Washington, United States ☐
- ns3.msft.net (213.199.144.151) in London, Lambeth, United Kingdom ☐
- ns4.msft.net (207.46.66.75) in Redmond, Washington, United States ☐
- ns5.msft.net (207.46.138.20) in Redmond, Washington, United States ☐

lookup Domain Mail Server(s):

- 5 mx2.hotmail.com (65.54.244.40) in Redmond, Washington, United States ☐
- 5 mx3.hotmail.com (65.54.244.72) in Redmond, Washington, United States ☐
- 5 mx4.hotmail.com (65.54.245.104) in Redmond, Washington, United States ☐
- 5 mx1.hotmail.com (64.4.50.50) in Redmond, Washington, United States ☐

Lookup Country:

US-United States (verified) ☐

Lookup Country Code3:

US-United States Country Web Sites

Lookup Country Currency:

USA (verified)

USD-US Dollar (verified)

- Calculate currency exchanges at xe.com
- Conversions of Area, Capacity, Volume, Circular measure, Computer storage, Distance, Length, Energy, Work, Fuel Consumption, Power, Pressure, Speed, Temperature, Time, Torque, Mass and Weight at convertplus.com

Lookup Continent:

North America (verified)

Lookup IP Address in EU:

no (verified)

Lookup Nationality:

American (verified)

Lookup Nationality Plural:

Americans (verified)

Lookup State:

WA-Washington (verified)

Yahoo! State maps 

Washington, United States best web sites... 

Go...

Lookup City:

Redmond

Try Google Location Search in Redmond? 

- Map of Redmond at Mapquest.com
- Map of Redmond at GlobeXplorer.com
- Map of Redmond at Terraserver-usa.com
- Map of Redmond at Maptech.com
- Map of Redmond at Multimap.com
- Map of Redmond at Google Maps

Lookup Latitude:

47.6738 (verified)

Lookup Longitude:

-122.089 (verified)

Lookup Timezone (relative to UTC):

-08:00

Timezones near Latitude 47.6738, Longitude -122.089... 

Timezones near Redmond WA... 

provided to subscribers only

provided to subscribers only

provided to subscribers only

available only with &get=nmap parameter

available only with &get=nmap parameter

Address Lookup Form

IP Address:

or Host Name:

Lookup Subscription Key:

95 more Lookups allowed today.

Check your Subscription status [here](#).

Choose the lookup fields you want to see. Using our simple text or xml interface, you can specify with the `&get=` parameter any available field name, in any sequence. For example http://www.showmyip.com/simple/?host=yahoo.com&get=ip,country,state_name,city,timezone will get you a comma-delimited list of only the 5 lookup fields specified.


Multiple data sources are used for some lookup fields. You will see **(verified)** whenever and wherever we can get the same result from more than 1 data source. In some instances, though, this will only be available to subscribers.

IP Address Lookup file to upload:

Lookup Subscription Key:

Lookup data fields to retrieve: ip,country_code,remaining_count

- For a complete list of available Lookup data fields, do your file upload from [here](#).

Need to purchase additional IP Address Lookups? Or get access to all returned data fields? Or need more consistent, faster lookup results? 

[showmyip.com Shortcuts...](#)

XML Powered

Whois Source
[Reverse IP](#) - [Bulk Check](#) - [Preferences](#) - [Remote Search](#) - [Shopping Cart](#) - [Login](#)
[Name Spinner](#) [Domain Explorer](#) [AI Auction For Sale \(new\)](#)

Search Name Spinner: msn

Search

Search Domain Explorer: msn

Search

[advanced](#)
[preferences](#)

Block:	<input type="checkbox"/> numbers	Adult Filter:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> on <input type="radio"/> off
Hyphens:	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Show both
Options:	<input type="checkbox"/> Left Anchor <input type="checkbox"/> Right Anchor <input type="checkbox"/> Ordered		
Search:	<input type="radio"/> Active only <input type="radio"/> Deleted only <input checked="" type="radio"/> Both		
Options:	Results: 100	Domain Length:	25

Search At Auction: msn

Search

[advanced](#)
[preferences](#)

Search For Sale: (new) msn

Search

DomainSponsor.com

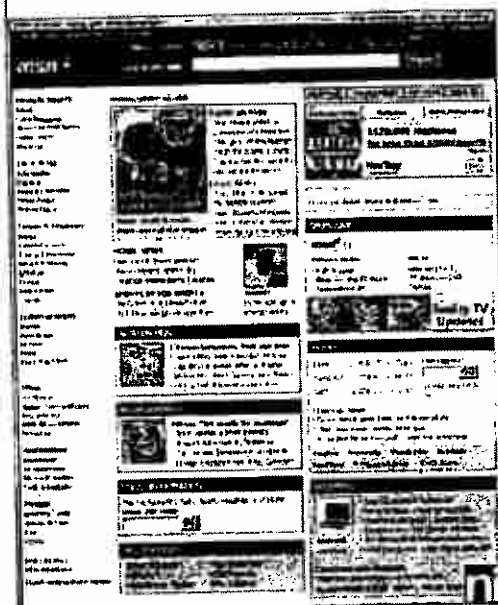
Get paid to Park your domains.
 Fastest Payout in the industry.
www.domainsponsor.com

Spry VPS Hosting

cPanel/Plesk | 100% Root | Pick OS
 Unlimited Domains from \$33.29/mo
www.spry.com

Simply the best Whois

Whois Source respects privacy.
 We protect your email address.
www.whois.sc

[Advertise on Whois Source](#)**MSN.COM**

Website Title: [MSN.com](#)
Response Code: 200
SSL Cert: No valid SSL on this Host, [Get Secure](#)
Alexa Trend/Rank: 2 (1 Month) 2 (3 Month)
DMOZ: [3514 listings](#)
Y! Directory: [461 listings](#)
Website Status: Active
Reverse IP: Web server hosts [3 websites](#) (reverse ip tool requires free login)
Server Type: Microsoft-IIS/6.0
IP Address: [207.68.183.32](#) (ARIN & RIPE IP search)
IP Location: - Washington - Redmond - Microsoft Corp
Blacklist Status: Clear
Cached Whois: Cached today
[920 records stored](#)

Image updated 2005-10-02

Alexa Related Sites: 11

altavista.com
netscape.com
microsoft.com
hotbot.com
google.com
go.com
geocities.com
excite.com
cnet.com
aol.com
yahoo.com

Whois History:**Record Type:****Monitor:****Wildcard search:****Other TLDs:****Name Server:****ICANN Registrar:****Created:****Expires:****Status:**

Oldest: 2002-08-01

Newest: 2006-01-11

Domain Name

Monitor or Backorder

'msn' in all domains.

.com .net .org .info .biz .us



[1 available domains]

NS3.MSFT.NET

TUCOWS INC.

1994-11-10

2014-06-04

REGISTRAR-LOCK

Registrant:

Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
US

Domain name: MSN.COM

Administrative Contact:

Administrator, Domain domains@microsoft.com

One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
US

+1.4258828080

Technical Contact:

Hostmaster, MSN msnhst@microsoft.com

One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
US

+1.4258828080

Registration Service Provider:

DBMS VeriSign, dbms-support@verisign.com

800-579-2848 x4

Please contact DBMS VeriSign for domain updates, DNS/Nameserver
changes, and general domain support questions.

Registrar of Record: TUCOWS, INC.

Record last updated on 28-Jan-2005.

Record expires on 04-Jun-2014.

Record created on 10-Nov-1994.

Domain servers in listed order:

NS1.MSFT.NET 207.46.245.230

NS3.MSFT.NET 213.199.14
NS5.MSFT.NET 207.46.138.20
NS2.MSFT.NET 64.4.25.30
NS4.MSFT.NET 207.46.66.75

Domain status: REGISTRAR-LOCK



Domains

For Sale

by Name Intelligence

Price	Domain	Price	Domain	Price	Domain
\$10.00	MsnBz.com	\$699.00	GayMsn.com	\$499.00	MsnGay.com
\$60.00	YesMsn.com	\$200.00	MsnNo.com	\$200.00	EzMsn.com
\$300.00	MsnBbs.com	\$60.00	96Msn.com	\$20.00	YoMsn.com
\$800.00	Msn04.com	\$60.00	Msn55.com	\$200.00	Msn51.com



Domains at Auction

by Name Intelligence

[LOIMetMsn.com](#)

[MsnWarez.com](#)

[CoMsnArt.com](#)

[MsnLawsuit.com](#)

[PoMsnGriffs.com](#)

[CoolMsn.net](#)

[NyMsn.com](#)

DNS Report for msn.com

Generated by www.DNSreport.com at 20:42:42 GMT on 11 Jan 2006.

Category	Status	Test Name	Information
Parent	PASS	Missing Direct Parent check	OK. Your direct parent zone exists, which is good. Some domains (usually third or fourth level domains, such as example.co.us) do not have a direct parent zone ('co.us' in this example), which is legal but can cause confusion.
	INFO	NS records at parent servers	Your NS records at the parent servers are: ns1.msft.net. [207.46.245.230] [TTL=172800] [US] ns2.msft.net. [64.4.25.30] [TTL=172800] [US] ns3.msft.net. [213.199.144.151] [TTL=172800] [UK] ns4.msft.net. [207.46.66.75] [TTL=172800] [US] ns5.msft.net. [207.46.138.20] [TTL=172800] [US] [These were obtained from g.gtld-servers.net]
	PASS	Parent nameservers have your nameservers listed	OK. When someone uses DNS to look up your domain, the first step (if it doesn't already know about your domain) is to go to the parent servers. If you aren't listed there, you can't be found. But you are listed there.
	PASS	Glue at parent nameservers	OK. The parent servers have glue for your nameservers. That means they send out the IP address of your nameservers, as well as their host names.
	PASS	DNS servers have A records	OK. All your DNS servers either have A records at the zone parent servers, or do not need them (if the DNS servers are on other TLDs). A records are required for your hostnames to ensure that other DNS servers can reach your DNS servers. Note that there will be problems if your DNS servers do not have these same A records.
NS	INFO	NS records at your	Your NS records at your nameservers are: ns2.msft.net. [64.4.25.30] [TTL=172800]

	nameservers	ns3.msft.net. [213.199.144.151] [TTL=172800] ns4.msft.net. [207.46.66.75] [TTL=172800] ns5.msft.net. [207.46.138.20] [TTL=172800] ns1.msft.net. [207.46.245.230] [TTL=172800]
PASS	Mismatched glue	OK. The DNS report did not detect any discrepancies between the glue provided by the parent servers and that provided by your authoritative DNS servers.
PASS	No NS A records at nameservers	OK. Your nameservers do include corresponding A records when asked for your NS records. This ensures that your DNS servers know the A records corresponding to all your NS records.
PASS	All nameservers report identical NS records	OK. The NS records at all your nameservers are identical.
PASS	All nameservers respond	OK. All of your nameservers listed at the parent nameservers responded.
PASS	Nameserver name validity	OK. All of the NS records that your nameservers report seem valid (no IPs or partial domain names).
PASS	Number of nameservers	OK. You have 5 nameservers. You must have at least 2 nameservers (<u>RFC2182</u> section 5 recommends at least 3 nameservers), and preferably no more than 7.
PASS	Lame nameservers	OK. All the nameservers listed at the parent servers answer authoritatively for your domain.
PASS	Missing (stealth) nameservers	OK. All 5 of your nameservers (as reported by your nameservers) are also listed at the parent servers.
PASS	Missing nameservers 2	OK. All of the nameservers listed at the parent nameservers are also listed as NS records at your nameservers.
PASS	No CNAMEs for domain	OK. There are no CNAMEs for msn.com. <u>RFC1912</u> 2.4 and <u>RFC2181</u> 10.3 state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is present.


	PASS	No NSs with CNAMEs	OK. There are no CNAMEs for your NS records. <u>RFC1912</u> 2.4 and <u>RFC2181</u> 10.3 state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is present.
	PASS	Nameservers on separate class C's	OK. You have nameservers on different Class C (technically, /24) IP ranges. You must have nameservers at geographically and topologically dispersed locations. <u>RFC2182</u> 3.1 goes into more detail about secondary nameserver location.
	PASS	All NS IPs public	OK. All of your NS records appear to use public IPs. If there were any private IPs, they would not be reachable, causing DNS delays.
	INFO	Nameservers versions	Your nameservers have the following versions: 207.46.245.230: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented). 64.4.25.30: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented). 213.199.144.151: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented). 207.46.66.75: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented). 207.46.138.20: No version info available (CHAOS not implemented).
	PASS	Stealth NS record leakage	Your DNS servers do not leak any stealth NS records (if any) in non-NS requests.
SOA	INFO	SOA record	Your SOA record [TTL=86400] is: Primary nameserver: dns.cp.msft.net. Hostmaster E-mail address: msnhst.microsoft.com. Serial #: 2006010504 Refresh: 1800 Retry: 900 Expire: 2419200 Default TTL: 900
	PASS	NS agreement on SOA serial #	OK. All your nameservers agree that your SOA serial number is 2006010504. That means that all your nameservers are using the same data (unless you have different sets of data with the same serial number, which would be very bad)! Note that the DNS Report only checks the NS records listed at the parent servers (not any stealth servers).
* WARN SOA			WARNING: Your SOA (Start of Authority)

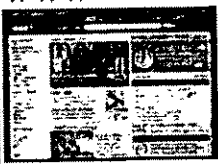

	MNAME Check	record states that your master (primary) name server is: dns.cp.msft.net. However, that server is not listed at the parent servers as one of your NS records! This is probably legal, but you should be sure that you know what you are doing.
PASS	SOA RNAME Check	OK. Your SOA (Start of Authority) record states that your DNS contact E-mail address is: msnhst@microsoft.com. (techie note: we have changed the initial '.' to an '@' for display purposes).
PASS	SOA Serial Number	OK. Your SOA serial number is: 2006010504. This appears to be in the recommended format of YYYYMMDDnn, where 'nn' is the revision. For example, if you are making the 3rd change on 02 May 2000, you would use 2000050203. This number must be incremented every time you make a DNS change.
PASS	SOA REFRESH value	OK. Your SOA REFRESH interval is : 1800 seconds. This seems normal (about 3600-7200 seconds is good if not using DNS NOTIFY; <u>RFC1912</u> 2.2 recommends a value between 1200 to 43200 seconds (20 minutes to 12 hours)). This value determines how often secondary/slave nameservers check with the master for updates.
PASS	SOA RETRY value	OK. Your SOA RETRY interval is : 900 seconds. This seems normal (about 120-7200 seconds is good). The retry value is the amount of time your secondary/slave nameservers will wait to contact the master nameserver again if the last attempt failed.
PASS	SOA EXPIRE value	OK. Your SOA EXPIRE time: 2419200 seconds. This seems normal (about 1209600 to 2419200 seconds (2-4 weeks) is good). <u>RFC1912</u> recommends 2-4 weeks. This is how long a secondary/slave nameserver will wait before considering its DNS data stale if it can't reach the primary nameserver.
PASS	SOA MINIMUM TTL value	OK. Your SOA MINIMUM TTL is: 900 seconds. This seems normal (about 3,600 to 86400 seconds or 1-24 hours is good). <u>RFC2308</u> suggests a value of 1-3 hours. This value used to determine the default (technically, minimum) TTL (time-to-live) for DNS entries, but now is used for negative

			caching.
MX	INFO	MX Record	<p>Your 4 MX records are:</p> <p>5 mx4.hotmail.com. [TTL=900] IP=65.54.245.104 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.190.179 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.244.104 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.244.232 [TTL=3600] [US] 5 mx1.hotmail.com. [TTL=900] IP=65.54.244.8 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=64.4.50.50 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.245.8 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.244.136 [TTL=3600] [US] 5 mx2.hotmail.com. [TTL=900] IP=65.54.245.40 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.244.168 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.244.40 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.190.50 [TTL=3600] [US] 5 mx3.hotmail.com. [TTL=900] IP=65.54.244.200 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=64.4.50.179 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.244.72 [TTL=3600] [US] IP=65.54.245.72 [TTL=3600] [US]</p>
	PASS	Invalid characters	OK. All of your MX records appear to use valid hostnames, without any invalid characters.
	PASS	All MX IPs public	OK. All of your MX records appear to use public IPs. If there were any private IPs, they would not be reachable, causing slight mail delays, extra resource usage, and possibly bounced mail.
	PASS	MX records are not CNAMEs	OK. Looking up your MX record did not just return a CNAME. If an MX record query returns a CNAME, extra processing is required, and some mail servers may not be able to handle it.
	PASS	MX A lookups have no CNAMEs	OK. There appear to be no CNAMEs returned for A records lookups from your MX records (CNAMEs are prohibited in MX records, according to <u>RFC974</u> , <u>RFC1034</u> 3.6.2, <u>RFC1912</u> 2.4, and <u>RFC2181</u> 10.3).
	PASS	MX is host name, not IP	OK. All of your MX records are host names (as opposed to IP addresses, which are not allowed in MX records).
	PASS	Multiple MX records	OK. You have multiple MX records. This means that if one is down or unreachable, the other(s) will be able to accept mail for you.

	PASS	Differing MX-A records	OK. I did not detect differing IPs for your MX records (this would happen if your DNS servers return different IPs than the DNS servers that are authoritative for the hostname in your MX records).
	PASS	Duplicate MX records	OK. You do not have any duplicate MX records (pointing to the same IP). Although technically valid, duplicate MX records can cause a lot of confusion, and waste resources.
	PASS	Reverse DNS entries for MX records	OK. The IPs of all of your mail server(s) have reverse DNS (PTR) entries. <u>RFC1912 2.1</u> says you should have a reverse DNS for all your mail servers. It is strongly urged that you have them, as many mailservers will not accept mail from mailservers with no reverse DNS entry. Note that this information is <i>cached</i> , so if you changed it recently, it will not be reflected here (see the <u>www.DNSstuff.com Reverse DNS Tool</u> for the current data). The reverse DNS entries are: 232.244.54.65.in-addr.arpa mx4.hotmail.com. [TTL=2455] 136.244.54.65.in-addr.arpa mail.hotmail.com. [TTL=2698] 50.190.54.65.in-addr.arpa mail.hotmail.com. [TTL=2455] 72.245.54.65.in-addr.arpa bay0-mc11-f.bay0.hotmail.com. [TTL=3325]
Mail *	FAIL	Connect to mail servers	ERROR: I could not complete a connection to one or more of your mailservers: mx2.hotmail.com: Timed out [Last data sent: [Did not connect]]
Mail *	WARN	Mail server host name in greeting	WARNING: One or more of your mailservers is claiming to be a host other than what it really is (the SMTP greeting should be a 3-digit code, followed by a space or a dash, then the host name). This probably won't cause any harm, but is a technical violation of <u>RFC821 4.3</u> (and <u>RFC2821 4.3.1</u>). Note that the hostname given in the SMTP greeting should have an A record pointing back to the same server.

mx4.hotmail.com claims to be host bay0-

		is at 65.54.244.143, not 65.54.244.136]. mx3.hotmail.com claims to be host bay0-mc11-f2.bay0.hotmail.com [but that host is at 65.54.245.74, not 65.54.245.72].
PASS	Acceptance of NULL < sender	OK: All of your mailservers accept mail from "<". You are required (<u>RFC1123 5.2.9</u>) to receive this type of mail (which includes reject/bounce messages and return receipts).
	Acceptance of postmaster address	ERROR: One or more of your mailservers does not accept mail to postmaster@msn.com. Mailservers are required (<u>RFC822 6.3</u> , <u>RFC1123 5.2.7</u> , and <u>RFC2821 4.5.1</u>) to accept mail to postmaster. mx4.hotmail.com's postmaster response: >>> RCPT TO:<postmaster@msn.com> <<< 550 Requested action not taken: mailbox unavailable mx1.hotmail.com's postmaster response: >>> RCPT TO:<postmaster@msn.com> <<< 550 Requested action not taken: mailbox unavailable mx3.hotmail.com's postmaster response: >>> RCPT TO:<postmaster@msn.com> <<< 550 Requested action not taken: mailbox unavailable
PASS	Acceptance of abuse address	OK: All of your mailservers accept mail to abuse@msn.com.
INFO	Acceptance of domain literals	WARNING: One or more of your mailservers does not accept mail in the domain literal format (user@[0.0.0.0]). Mailservers are technically required <u>RFC1123 5.2.17</u> to accept mail to domain literals for any of its IP addresses. Not accepting domain literals can make it more difficult to test your mailserver, and can prevent you from receiving E-mail from people reporting problems with your mailserver. However, it is unlikely that any problems will occur if the domain literals are not accepted (mailservers at many common large domains have this problem). mx1.hotmail.com's

		<p><<< 501 Invalid Address mx3.hotmail.com's postmaster@[65.54.245.72] response: >>> RCPT TO:<postmaster@[65.54.245.72]> <<< 501 Invalid Address</p>
PASS	Open relay test	<p>OK: All of your mailservers appear to be closed to relaying. This is <i>not</i> a thorough check, you can get a thorough one here. mx1.hotmail.com OK: 550 Requested action not taken: mailbox unavailable mx4.hotmail.com OK: 550 Requested action not taken: mailbox unavailable mx3.hotmail.com OK: 550 Requested action not taken: mailbox unavailable</p>
PASS	SPF record	<p>You have an <u>SPF record</u>. This is very good, as it will help prevent spammers from abusing your domain. Your SPF record is: "v=spf1 include:spf-a.hotmail.com include:spf-b.hotmail.com include:spf-c.hotmail.com include:spf-d.hotmail.com -all" [TTL=900]</p>
WWW  	INFO	<p>WWW Record Your www.msn.com A record is: www.msn.com. CNAME www.msn.com.nsadc.net. [TTL=900]</p>
	PASS	<p>All WWW IPs public OK. All of your WWW IPs appear to be public IPs. If there were any private IPs, they would not be reachable, causing problems reaching your web site.</p>
	WARN	<p>CNAME Lookup WARNING. Your web site (www.msn.com) has a CNAME record pointing to www.msn.com.nsadc.net.. That by itself is confusing, but acceptable. However, the CNAME record in this case causes an extra DNS lookup, which will slightly delay visitors to your website, and use extra bandwidth.</p>

Received: from mx5.nyc.untld.com (mx5.nyc.untld.com [10.24.65])
 by m24.bos.untld.com with SMTP id AAA848JJ6A6WDEJ
 for <Tempress20008juno.com> (sender <dizzyd_213@hotmail.com>);
 Thu, 17 Oct 2002 16:44:15 -0400 (EST)
 Received: from hotmail.com (f53.law10.hotmail.com [64.4.15.53])
 by mx5.nyc.untld.com with SMTP id AAA848JJYA29CDFJ
 for <Tempress20008juno.com> (sender <dizzyd_213@hotmail.com>);
 Thu, 17 Oct 2002 16:44:06 -0400 (EST)
 Received: from mail pickup service by hotmail.com with Microsoft
 SMTPSVC;

Thu, 17 Oct 2002 13:44:06 -0700
 Received: from 216.127.163.43 by 107d.law10.hotmail.man.com with HTTP;

X-Originating-IP: [216.127.163.43]
 From: "Desiree Perry" <dizzyd_213@hotmail.com>
 To: Tempress20008juno.com

Subject: Fwd: Noises
 Date: Thu, 17 Oct 2002 19:44:05 -0700
 Mime-Version: 1.0
 Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="-----_NextPart_000_5c6c_2f21_1fc8"
 Message-ID: <F538tMvhEUsebmSPH2q0000006e@hotmail.com>
 X-OriginalArrivalTime: 17 Oct 2002 20:44:06.0032 (UTC) FILETIME=
 [EFA6D100:01C2761D]

TIME zone?

Desiree and I did exchange e-mails
 (my co-worker at McClure)

what does law10 mean? Is this the trace file?

Is this why the phone wiring on the
 side of my home was installed different
 then it should have been?

Is there a file open at the DA's? FBI?
 CIA?

Does this have something to do with the
 time and time zones?

What did I cut off of the side of my
 house at the phone box?

need file date

pt
- why?
ple
p
LDAP
NOOP

where does the other half of the email go _____